

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.31

INDEXED

Descriptive Circular

...OF...

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1920

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Fruit Trees Plants Vines, Etc.

OFFERED AT

Blue Grass Nurseries

Lexington, Kentucky

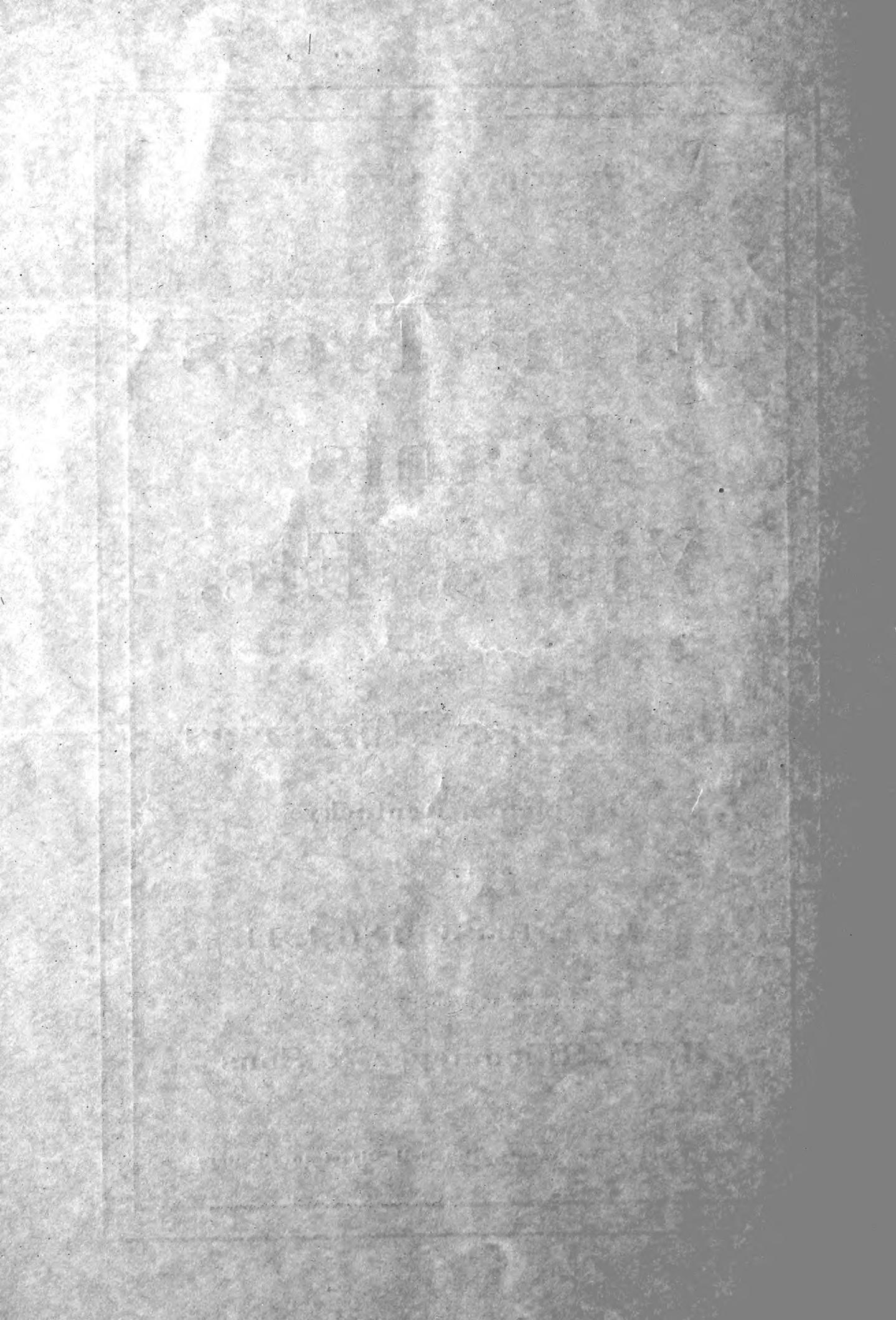
FOR THE

FALL 1910--SPRING 1911

... BY ...

H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons

We Employ No Agents, But Sell Direct to Planters



PRICE LIST.

FALL 1910 AND SPRING 1911.

STANDARD APPLES

	1	10	100	1000
Extra trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet	25	\$2.00	\$15.00	
Medium trees, 4 to 5 feet	15	1 25	10.00	

PEARS

Standard or dwarf trees, 5 to 6 feet, fine.....	30	2.50	16.00	
Light trees, 4½ to 5 feet	20	1.50	12.00	

PEACHES

One year, extra.....	20	1.50	10.00	9 00
One year, medium	15	1.00	7.00	6.00

CHERRY

Two-year trees	35	3.00	25.00	
Medium	25	2.00	15.00	

PLUM

Two-year, extra	30	2.50	20.00	
Two-year, medium	20	1.50	10.00	

CURRENTS—Two-year plants, extra fine..

.50

3.00

GOOSEBERRIES

1.00

7.00

RASPBERRIES

Black		1.00	8.00	
Red75	5.00	
Blackberries		1.00	8.00	

GRAPES—Large Stock

Catawba and Cottage, 2-year..	15	1.00	5.00	
Concord, Ives, Elvira, Worden, extra 2-year	15	1.00	3.00	
Brighton, Isabella	15	1.00	6.00	
Martha, Pocklington, Etta, 2-year	15	1.00	6.00	
Norton, Delaware, 2-year.....	15	1.25	8.00	
Niagara, Woodruff, Wyoming, Empire State	15	1.00	5.00	
Moore's Diamond	15	1.00	6.00	
Kinds not listed	15	1.25	8.00	

PERSIMMON—Two-year

30

2.50

ROSES—Field grown

25

2.00

SHRUBS—Except as noted.....

25

2.00

15.00

QUINCE—Two-year.....

20

1.50

12.00

ASPARAGUS—Colossal, two-year

-75

5.00

		1	10	100	1000
RHUBARB					
Excelsior, Lineaus, divided crown, fine stock		\$0.50	\$3.00	\$25.00	
HORSERADISH		.20	1.50	5.00	
SAGE		5	.30	2.00	
CLIMBERS		20	1.50		

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ash, European, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	35	3.00		
Birch, European, white, 8 to 10 feet, fine...	30	3.00		
Butternut, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2.50		
Catalpa, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	30	2.50		
Elm, in variety, 8 to 10 feet.....	35	3.00		
Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet, fine.....	40	3.50		
Linden, European or American, 8 to 10 ft..	40	3.50		
Maple, Silver, 1½ inch stems.....	30	2.50	20.00	
Maple, Silver, 1¼ inch stems.....	25	2.00	15.00	
Maple, Red and Sugar, 8 to 10 feet.....	35	3.00		
Maple, Norway, 8 to 10 feet.....	35	3.00		
Maiden Hair, 6 to 9 feet.....	35	3.00		
Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	30	2.50	15.00	
Mountain Ash, weeping.....	50	4.00		
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 5 feet.....	30	2.50		
Oak, in variety, 7 to 10 feet, fine.....	40	3.50		
Pecan, 18 to 24 inches	20	1.50		
Poplar, Tulip, 8 to 10 feet, extra fine.....	35	3.00		
Poplar Lombardy.....	30	2.50		
Poplar, Carolina, 12 feet and up.....	30	2.50	16.00	
Poplar, Carolina, all sizes and prices.				
Privet, 18 to 24 inches, for hedge.....		.50	3.00	25.00
Red Bud	35	3.00		
Sycamore, American, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	30	2.50		
Walnut, English Japan, Black.....	30	2.50		
Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	30	2.50		
Trees not otherwise priced.....	25	2.50	20.00	

EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American, 2 feet.....	30	2.00	10.00	
Hemlock, 2, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3.00	20.00	
Juniper Irish, 3 feet.....	40	3.50		
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3.00	20.00	
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 2, 3 to 4 ft fine....	35	3.00	2.000	
Mahonia.....	25	2.00		
Cedar, Lebanon, 3 feet.....	25	2.00	20 00	
Retinospora, 18 to 24 inches.....	40	3.00	20.00	
Evergreens not priced	30	2.50		

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

WE have been growers of fruit and trees in Central Kentucky for very nearly seventy years, and wish to thank all our friends for their long and continual support, and to promise better service now than ever, having the association of younger members. We are on land equal to any, and very nearly every item sold is raised on our own place and we know that it is true to name, and when we make mistakes we are ready to rectify same by either replacing the goods or refunding the purchase price. This and neither more nor less.

AN ORCHARD

Should be planted near the home, on good, dry land; and the young trees should have the best of care for two or three years at least. They may be planted either in spring or fall, deep as they stood in nursery and in ample holes. Their branches should be shortened one-half, their stems wrapped, and all plantings on the lawn should be mulched to suppress the grass over their roots. These things are imperative, and when not done, trees die, and, of course, were dead when they came, and the nursery was to blame. We puddle all our own plantings in a mixture of water and earth, or clay, about like white-wash, and rarely lose a plant. Evergreens are especially benefitted by such treatment.

We begin sending out trees about October 15th, and our season ends about May 1st. If the winter be mild, we send out trees through December, January and February, and much of our own planting is done at this season. Frost in the ground does not prevent; only a temperature below freezing when the planting is done. The proper distance to plant depends on the quality of the land—the better the soil, the greater the distance. Apples should be 30x30, but if a peach is to be planted in the center of the square, they should be 32x32 at least. Pear, plum, peach and cherry should be 16 or 20 feet each way. Raspberries should be 3x4 or 5, and blackberries 4x7; currants, gooseberries and rhubarb 3x4 or 5. Give everything ample room.

The time to prune all trees is at the close of winter, and the less pruning the better. Go over fruit and shade trees every year and cut out crossing and dead branches when small. It is folly to let wood grow and then cut it away.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

This list annuls all others, and 5, 50 and 500 will be furnished at half the price of 10, 100 and 1,000. Prices are liable to change without notice, and contracts will be annulled if we lose the goods promised by causes we cannot control. We deliver everything to the carriers free, after which they are at buyer's risk and cost. We assume no responsibility, but wish to say that we have secured the best freight rates and have had very few complaints of loss or serious delay. The usual charge on 100 fruit trees is 25c to 40c, with larger stock in proportion. The selection of varieties must, in part, be left to us, but we will not substitute if so instructed. When we make assortments it is always of the best of every season. The lists of those not well informed are, in nearly every instance, defective in having too many kinds and too many things of uncertain value. An orchard of a dozen varieties is vastly more satisfactory than where there are fifty. Our first planting of peach was in 108 kinds, our next in four. Each orchard contained about 2,000 trees. We lost money like "shot" on the first, but made it back on the second.

We will furnish trees in good growing condition, but we will not guarantee them to live nor will we replace them. When we are at fault we will cheerfully correct and make good, but the complaint must be made when the goods are received and not after things are dead. We cannot take the risk of lack of knowledge, bad management or bad seasons. Our own losses by the drought and heat of last March and the terrific frosts of April 24 to 25 cost us more than a year's earning, but no one was to blame.

When trees or plants arrive frozen, let them thaw out in the cellar and then unpack and plant, but not before. Our European goods arrive at mid-winter, often frozen solid as a rock, and may require a month to thaw, and we have no trouble whatever. If it is too wet to plant when things arrive, unpack; keep moist in cellar or trench in the garden until suitable. Again let us enjoin every planter to prune, to puddle the roots, to wrap the stems and to mulch every tree set in grass. Do these and there is no question of luck, and things will not die. Our mail is received and answered several times a day, and Hillenmeyer Station, on the Q & C., is on the edge of our nurseries, and Station 7, on the Georgetown interurban, with cars every hour, is half mile distant.

THE APPLE Is the great staple fruit of the masses on the market the year 'round. The tree is hardy; bears in four or six years, and will do well for fifty. It needs no pruning for two or three years, and then for all time. Go through the head every year and cut out the inside brush. Trees vary greatly in size at the same age. The stock all over the country is short, and we expect

to be sold out before the end of the season. We could now sell in car lots, if we so wished, at top prices.

Summer Apples.

ASTRACHAN—Red. A fine, showy apple; tart, rich and good, ripens over a long period. One of the best early apples.

BENONI—Medium, early, red and of highest quality; good bearer.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY—Medium; striped with red. A handsome and very good apple; tree hardy and productive. August.

EARLY COLTON—Very much as Early Harvest, but fruit and tree more healthy.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size; yellow, flesh white, juicy and aromatic; bears regularly and is one of the most desirable of early apples.

EARLY TRANSPARENT—Resembles Early Harvest; rather earlier; very hardy and productive. This is of decided value for market.

GRAVENSTEIN—A famous old German apple, that is equally good here; large, red and yellow; August. Quality superior.

GOLDEN SWEET—A very popular early sweet apple, excellent for baking; fine size, greenish yellow. July and August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, waxy yellow, with bright blush; flesh firm; fine grained and aromatic; tree a regular bearer and most valuable in every way. Autumn. A great market apple.

OLDENBERG—Medium, yellow, deeply splashed with red; a regular bearer. Fine market kind. June.

RED JUNE—A very popular early apple, almost as well known as Early Harvest and of same season; medium size.

Autumn Apples.

BAILEY SWEET—A large, fine apple, red mostly; quality good; very productive. September.

FALLAWATER—Large, pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh soft, rather coarse, tender and pleasant; tree vigorous, very productive.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large deep yellow. This is a standard of excellence among apples. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive. October to December.

HUBBARDSTON'S NONSUCH—A superb October apple; yellow, deeply shaded with red; vigorous and productive.

NORTHERN SPY—A large apple of the highest quality; well known. September and October. Tardy in bearing.

RAMBO—Medium size; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, crisp and aromatic. Best on warm soils; is inclined to drop.

SEEK-NO-FURTHER—A well known kind that is of the highest quality. Fruit large and fair.

TWENTY OUNCE—Very large, pale yellow. Tree healthy and productive. Valued for size only.

WINE APPLE—Large, pale red with yellow. A superb apple that succeeds well here.

Winter Apples.

BALDWIN—A superb market apple that succeeds well here; bright red, large and good. December.

BEN DAVIS—Large, handsome red; fruit very uniform in size, tree hardy, vigorous and productive; blooms late; valuable for market.

BLACK TWIG-TWITTY—KINNAIRD'S CHOICE—These three are seedlings of Wine Sap from Tennessee and are of value. Very vigorous here; quality best.

CLAYTON—A superb winter fruit resembling Red Pearmain.

DR. WALKER—A seedling of the Janet; larger and brighter in fruit and of more vigorous growth.

HUNTSMAN—A large, fair fruit resembling Bellflower and very popular west.

JONATHAN—Medium size, red; fine quality; very reliable. Early winter.

LIMBERTWIG—Resembling Janet; larger and brighter, but not equal in quality; tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

LANCINBURG—Small, quality medium, but a very reliable bearer and long keeper.

LAWVER—A new dark red late keeping kind not yet fully tested.

MANN—Another new apple that is very promising.

MILAM—Medium size, red, of excellent quality; a regular and abundant bearer. December.

NICKAJACK—A very popular Southern apple of good quality and a late keeper.

PARADISE SWEET—Yellow with blush; medium size, good in quality.

NORTH WESTERN GREENING—A superb late winter fruit noted for its hardihood and full bearing.

ROMANITE—An old and very reliable late-keeping winter apple. Fruit medium size, good quality; deep red; tree an abundant bearer.

Mo. PIPPIN—Medium size of the Janet type, fine quality; early, abundant and reliable bearer and good keeper.

RED PEARMAIN—An old and much esteemed variety; hardy, prolific and reliable.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, with two shades of red; flesh firm, white and pleasant; tree most productive; a very late keeper.

RUSSETT (Perry)—Large, yellow; very crisp and good. Unreliable.

SMITH'S CIDER—Large, striped with yellow and red; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; valuable for market or home use. January.

STARK—Red and yellow; flesh firm, crisp and good; tree hardy and vigorous. One of the best late keepers and very reliable.

STAYMAN—An improved Wine Sap, larger in size and very promising.

TALMAN'S SWEET—Medium; pale yellow; one of the very best late sweet apples.

WOLF RIVER—A great green, yellow apple of the largest size; better, perhaps, than Twenty Ounce.

WEALTHY—A great winter fruit in the cold north-west and growing popular south.

WINTER BANANNA—Said to be the best on earth, but not yet proven in Kentucky.

WHITE PIPPIN—A fine, large fruit; the very best for canning; flesh white, juicy and aromatic. Quite reliable.

WAGGENER—Medium to large, yellow, with bright blush; flesh juicy and fine grained. Early bearer.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Large, pale yellow, with blush; a late keeper. Not so reliable as West.

WINE SAP—Medium, dark red; flesh yellow, tender, crisp and spicy; tree a small, tangled, irregular grower. Enormously productive and valuable on warm, rich soils.

WINTER RAMBO—In size and appearance as Fall Rambo, but a late keeper; superb quality. Very productive.

YORK IMPERIAL (Bosworth)—A large red apple, tree vigorous and healthy; an early and abundant bearer; fruit of fine quality and a very late keeper.

Crabs.

HEWE'S CRAB—Small, striped; enormously productive; very tart, making a dry cider; unsurpassed for spice and piquancy; tree small and compact.

HYSLOP—Large, dark; tree vigorous and productive.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Most beautiful of crabs; waxy, yellow and carmine.

RED CRAB—An improvement on Hewe's Crab in point of size and vigor of tree. Valuable for cider.

SIBERIAN—Red and yellow. These apples are used only for preserving: small size; stem as long as that of a cherry; color waxy with carmine blush.

TRANSCENDENT—An early ripening variety.

WHITNEY—This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

FLORABUNDA—For flowers only; deep red and very free bloomer. 50c each.

BECHTEL—Pale pink flower; large as a small rose. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Is the apple of the Hesperides, the fig of Joseph, the honey of Palestine, the grape of Caleb, and, in fact, the best that grows in any clime, hot or cold. To one who has eaten a Kentucky-grown peach at its best, let not come the regret that he has not seen the skies of Naples, the wonders of the world, the art of the ancients, nor anything else, for to him has been an exquisite delight unmeasured by these. The tree grows with vigor; bears in two or three years, and has no serious enemy except a borer at the root crown that can be quickly scraped off in October or scalded with a bath of boiling water. When the tree has borne its first full crop, shorten back the branches; keep the dead brush cleaned out, and nothing more. We have never grown a finer stock; all in just the best kinds for home or market use.

ALEXANDER—This is certainly one of the very best extra early, ripening about July 1st. The fruit is of moderate size and excellent quality. Tree very hardy and productive, but does best on poor soil.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large cream with blush; fine quality, very hardy. Early August.

CARMAN—Large, light and dark red; hardy and most productive.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This noble variety in thrift, productiveness, large size and general excellence is unsurpassed among yellow-fleshed peaches. Freestone. September 1st.

CHAIRS CHOICE—A fine, yellow, free; ripe about September 20.

EARLY RIVERS—This is a superb early peach of large size and fine quality. Color straw with blush; flesh very soft and melting. July 15th.

ELBERTA—A superior large yellow freestone; ripe August 15th, and very desirable. Very popular South and good in Kentucky.

GREENSBORO—Very early, large, pale color; not prone to rot. A great market kind.

GEORGE THE 4TH—An old kind that ranks among the very best of August freestones.

HILEY—This superb August peach is second only to Elberta as an orchard and family fruit. Fine color and quality.

HENRIETTA—A very late and large yellow cling of fine quality.

HEATH CLING—This best known of peaches is unequalled among clingstones; size large, pale, with occasional blush; flesh firm, crisp, very white, without a trace of red. October 1st.

LEMON CLING—Best of yellow clings; large, beautiful and good; productive. September 20th.

LARGE WHITE CLING—This superb peach, cream color, with bright blush, is unrivalled among the clingstones. September 1st.

OLDMIXON FREE—Large, red, flesh firm and rich; stone small; exceedingly valuable for home use or market. September 20th.

STUMP THE WORLD—A magnificent peach, very large, pale, with light flesh melting; rich and aromatic. September 10th.

SNEED—Of the Alexander type and not perhaps so prone to rot.

ST. JOHN—An extra early yellow freestone of large size and fine quality.

WONDERFUL—A fine large late yellow free, better than Smock, and has proved very hardy and desirable here.

THE PEAR Is an enduring tree that prefers deep, dry soil and needs continual culture. It hardly fruits so early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on a farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock of two-year trees, and invite inspection of our stock with confidence.

Japan Pears.

CANNER'S JAPAN—A large fruit, superior to Keiffer for the purpose named.

JAPAN MARKET—Large, showy and very attractive.

MAGNOLIA—The best for eating from hand. These three we have not fruited, and can only say that they are fine vigorous growers, worthy of trial.

GARBER—A most prolific kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

KEIFFER—Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

European Pears.

BARTLETT—The best known and most popular of all. An early and abundant bearer of superior quality.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Fine, large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous; tree hardy and productive. October.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable; tree vigorous and productive.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, yellow and russet. Best as a dwarf. October.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight; tree vigorous grower.

HOWELL—Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

LAWRENCE—Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich; tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

OSBAND—An early, medium, green and yellow fruit of the finest quality.

SECKLE—A well known, small russetty fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

TYSON—Medium; bright yellow, with red; flesh very sweet and aromatic.

THE CHERRY Is the first of the tree fruits to ripen. It prefers dry stony or sandy soil, and the rich lands of Central Kentucky are not favorable for the free growing fine kinds. The trees grow rapidly and freeze or sun kill. The sour and sub-acid cherries are hardier. After the trees get a good start it is better to keep in sod and refrain from manure and cultivation. Never prune and keep the head low. For many years we have not had such a stock of fine healthy trees.

- ✓ **BLACK TARTARIAN**—Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant; tree hardy, vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **BELLE MAGNIFIQUE**—Large, bright red, late; moderately vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **EARLY MAY**—The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.
- ✓ **EMPEROR EUGENIE**—A small, compact tree, early bearing and productive.
- ✓ **Gov. WOOD**—Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.
- ✓ **LATE DUKE**—This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens later and perhaps more uniformly.
- ✓ **MAY DUKE**—A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large red and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.
- ✓ **NAPOLEON**—Almost identical in fruit with Bigarreau but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.
- ✓ **REINE HORTENSE**—This is one of the most reliable of the really fine cherries on soil too rich for the heart type.
- ✓ **ROCKPORT**—A grand mid-season cherry that is unequaled for use from hand.

WINDSOR—This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

YELLOW SPANISH—A grand firm, late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

THE PLUM Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types: the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The Europeans are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of ever class in its plenitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills. We have never grown a finer stock.

European Plums.

BRADSHAW—This old plum is so well and favorably known that no comment is needed.

DAMSON—A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.

DOUANE'S PURPLE—Very large, purple, with white plume; flesh soft, sprightly and adheres to the stone. August.

GUEII—The great market plum, second only to Lombard.

PRUNES (German and Italian)—Great Plums. Best known in the dry form.

SMITH'S ORLEANS—Very large purple, with soft, rich flesh.

GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude)—Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. September.

LOMBARD—The great market kind—purple. Tree vigorous and most prolific.

Native Plums.

MILTON—Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; darker red; fine quality. Hardy, healthy and productive.

WEAVER—One of the Iron Clads; fruit medium, purple and of good quality. September 15th.

WILD GOOSE—An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright plume; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

Japan Plums.

ABUNDANCE—The hardiest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.

BURBANK—Of large size, violet, with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.

RED JUNE—An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.

YELLOW JAPAN—Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

THE QUINCE Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Apple or Orange has done by far the best with us.

THE APRICOT Is a superb fruit, but is so often killed by late frost or destroyed by curculio that a tree or two is a sufficient venture. 30c per tree; \$2.50 per 10.

THE CurrANT Is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, it yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with hellebore or Paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky and the white varieties are of not the least value. We have never grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1,000.

THE GOOSEBERRY Requires exactly the same care as the preceding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted standards.

STRAW-BERRIES Are one of our leaders, and we are, perhaps, the largest growers of plants in the Ohio valley. Our blocks look fine, and we can fill all orders. It is a waste of time to plant in the fall; and we will not dig a plant except money is with order. \$4.00 per 1,000 after October 15th. But wait until March, when you will be rich in results rather than in "experience." Special catalog next spring.

FIGS Are not hardy in Kentucky, but may be successfully grown in tubs. We have had satisfactory yields in open ground by cutting all the roots on one side the tree, bending it down and covering with earth. The tree is very amenable to this treatment and bears in a year or two. Nice plants, 40 cents each.

THE RASPBERRY Ripens just after the strawberry, and is held in the highest esteem. There are two distinct types. The blacks do not sprout, and should be planted 3x5 feet. They, as also the red varieties, should be sharply pruned every spring and the old canes broken or cut out. The red varieties sprout from every root, and, to have berries, no new canes must

be permitted except in the original stool. When cut just as they appear they will not again spring up. A failure to do this is why so few people succeed and why the fruit is so high in price. For some years a serious rust has attacked the cane, but we are glad to say that for the last two years it has almost disappeared, and those fortunate in having bearing blocks gathered old-time crops. In planting black raspberries draw the drills with a one-horse plow and then cover the root with just a little earth. For reds, cut both ways, set the plants, reverse the plow, hilling from both sides, and snip off all the top. The former come up quite quickly, but the latter rarely show until nearly June. Both should be planted in rich soil, not disposed to bake or crust. In many years we have not had such fine blocks of red nor so healthy and thriving stock of blacks, and the kinds offered are the cream of market and home use varieties.

CONRATH—A large, early black cap of superior quality.

CUMBERLAND—A large, glossy black berry that has become immensely popular.

CUTHBERT—The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

EUREKA—An early black cap that, for size and general good qualities, has become a favorite.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The best yellow; beautiful in color and size.

KANSAS—The great market black cap that for vigor and productiveness has not been surpassed.

MILLER RED—An early and exceedingly pretty berry, that is not only of fine quality but vigorous and productive also.

THE BLACKBERRY Is nature's provision for the improvident, growing wild in every fence row and barren. The cultivated varieties are a great improvement on the wild one. Early Harvest is ripe with the raspberries; is a long, glossy black berry, medium size and fine quality. Snyder follows in ripening; is a great rugged plant, bearing in profusion a nice, round berry of high quality. Taylor is a long, good berry, ripening with early peaches and lasting into August. Cultivate nicely and prune moderately only, or you will lose your crop.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x4, and the trouble with most growers is they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equalled the demand.

RHUBARB Is the earliest of the esculents and should be planted 3x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality and should be in every garden.

**THE
ASPARAGUS**

Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three drills, 18 inches apart, be drawn through it with a 6-inch hoe and say four inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows 4 or 5 feet wide and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and then turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and to mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow away the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town lot man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of the tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust so destructive for some years on asparagus generally has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

**THE
PERSIMMON**

Is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the trees until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and lives very long. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

NUT TREES

Are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large size, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

ALMOND (Hardshell)—This does as well as the peach, save that it blooms earlier and is more liable to late frost. We have had trees to yield over a bushel of excellent nuts.

CHESTNUT (American)—So well known as to need no comment further than that either in form, flower or foliage it is unsurpassed.

CHESTNUT (Spanish)—Broader in growth and larger in nut; not equal to the native.

HAZELNUT—Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

PECAN—A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to the English walnut in popularity.

WALNUT (Black)—A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention.

WALNUT (White)—This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

WALNUT (English)—This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

WALNUT (Japan)—The nuts are born in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty and bears early and profusely.

THE GRAPE Bears the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb and has followed man in all his migrations, yielding in the fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches; lay in a trench 8 inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the fall cut away all the wood which should be two or three feet long and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be 8 or 10 pounds per vine. In the early winter of each year every vine should be pruned by removing at least five-sixths of the wood of current growth. Small wood should be removed entirely and the better canes shortened to four or five buds. There are many systems of pruning, but the non-professional will not be disappointed with the results of this outline. We have had large vineyards from the beginning of our nursery career and have sold millions of vines, believing always that the good, hardy, healthy kinds that will grow and bear are the ones to send out, and around this line have established a great trade. In furtherance of this idea we will furnish fifty extra good vines, early, medium and late, amber, red and black, all of our choice, for three dollars, or twenty-five for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

AGAWAM—A red grape of medium cluster, mid-season and a general favorite.

BRIGHTON—A superb red grape; hardy and moderately vigorous. In quality many have pronounced it superior to Delaware.

CATAWBA—This old grape is unsurpassed in quality. It did poorly for a long time, but of late years our vines bear heavy crops of handsome fruit.

CONCORD—This is undoubtedly the best grape we have for general planting. The vine is perfect in thrift, hardihood and productiveness.

The bunch and berry are large and the flesh melting. The flavor is somewhat foxy, but when ripened, especially in sacks, this grape, under our warm skies, is truly excellent.

COTTAGE—A seedling of the above, closely resembling its parent, but ten days earlier. Not quite so good in bunch and quality, but one of the best early grapes in our collection and the hardiest.

DELAWARE—This noble grape, in quality, is the best, and is perfect in color and beauty of cluster. The vine is hardy, but a very tardy grower. It must have good soil and perfect culture.

IVE'S SEEDLING—This vine is nearly as hardy as Concord; more vigorous and twice as productive. It is not a good table grape, but the best wine grape for general planting yet introduced. Color black; bunch large and perfect; flavor rather foxy, but when fully ripe, sweet and aromatic. It will hang on the vine until shriveled.

ISABELLA—An old kind, well known and one of the very best late kinds.

LINDLEY—A most delightful large grape. Midsummer.

LUTIE—A new, red kind; very early; bunch compact, berry large, very sweet; vine vigorous. 25c each.

MARTHA—An old favorite well known to everyone.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—This old, late reliable grape is a general favorite. Rampant grower, ordinarily hardy and very productive. The bunch is compact and large; berry small.

NIAGARA—A fine white grape; plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Cluster very fine. Should be pruned to canes rather than spurs.

PERKINS—Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; cluster medium; berry large, dull red, very musky in flavor.

POCKLINGTON—A seedling of the Concord, with large bunch and berry; quality medium.

WORDEN—Closely resembles Concord in leaf, wood and habit of vine; ripens earlier; cluster and berry large; pulp soft and melting; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. This grape is by far the best of the staple well-tried kinds.

WYOMING—This red variety is of fine quality, with handsome clusters. Hardy, vigorous and productive; an acquisition.

WOODRUFF—Another red variety, with which we are much pleased. Quality moderate, but perfect in cluster and of beautiful color.

CLIMBERS Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in their plenitude. 20c each, \$1.50 for ten.

BOSTON IVY—A self-clinging plant that holds like paper to the wall, and in its green and subdued bronze is better than an artist's brush.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Also a grand, native, self-clinging plant that in robust vigor and enduring green has covered the ledges and unsightly places of two continents in garbs of flowing beauty.

WISTERIA—A rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

VIRGINIAN CLEMATIS—A native hardy white flowering vine of luxuriant growth and useful to cover unsightly places in short order.

HONEYSUCKLES (Chinese)—Ever-blooming; well known for their vigor and hardihood. Can furnish by the thousand.

These are grand climbers and have always been so high in price that there are few to be seen. We imported our small stock from Holland, and have perhaps the largest lot of Chinese Clematis ever grown in the State. When well cared for they are ever blooming and our selling plants are now as well laden as in June, and they will flower until frost. The kinds offered are the very best.

ORNAMENTAL TREES A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the buildings may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on the lawn, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivalled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examinations in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet. The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage, and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year sycamore by the tens

of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow little the first year, but rapidly for an hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping-cough and measles age, and sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or clip, but stand like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the deepest ivy, and in its passing, the scarlet of kings and queens and the purple of dignataries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, the European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. These trees—save one—are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, including the native oaks.

AILANTHUS—A grand tropical tree that, if kept cut back, is unrivalled in healthy foliage and rapid effect.

ASH (European)—A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut.

ASH (Mountain)—Not an Ash really, but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.

ASH (Weeping)—Just as the above, except that the branches grow downward instead. 50 cents each.

BOLAND'S POPLAR—An erect, rapid tree with silver foliage.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Once the most popular of trees, but now badly affected with leaf rust; very rapid, but not desirable on the lawn but in the paddock and field rather.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—This is a grand tree for form, foliage, in flower, or for post timber.

CATALPA (Umbrella)—This attains no height, but grows exactly like an umbrella and is a striking object of beauty. \$1 each, in fine size.

CYPRESS—How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here and that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.

DOGWOOD—One of the most popular early blooming trees, and should be in every collection.

ELM—Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. The beetle, which has injured, has entirely passed away, and we have backed our judgment by larger plantings than ever.

GUM SWEET—A native tree that in deepest green or darkest Autumn purple is unrivalled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough, hardy, enduring and vigorous.

HACKBERRY—A fine, native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.

HORSE CHESTNUT—A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green and is grand in bloom.

HALESIA (Snowdrop)—A superb little tree blooming profusely in the spring. Very desirable.

JAPAN UMBRELLA—A small, wide-spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer.

KY. COFFEE—This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.

LOCUST—As the ordinary, only blooming in red.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—Erect and compact as a reed; deepest green, and the unrivalled tree for striking contrasts. Very rapid.

LINDEN—Noble trees, native to both hemispheres and admired for their rapid growth and fragrance of flower. Various kinds.

MAGNOLIA (*Acuminata* and *Macrophylla*)—Both natives and admired for their grand flowers or unique fruit. 50c each.

MAIDEN HAIR—A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.

MAPLE SUGAR—The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fullness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.

MAPLE RED—Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar, but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.

MAPLE (Norway)—Not pretty as it comes from the nursery, but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.

MAPLE (Silver)—This is known by many names, and for rapid effect and general utility is without a rival. We grow it by the acre and commend with confidence.

MULBERRY (Russian)—Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry.

MULBERRY (Weeping)—Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1 each.

NORWAY POPLAR—“Sudden saw-log.” This new tree is said to be more rapid and healthy than Carolina. Fine stock.

OAK—(Pin, Burr and Red)—All grand trees and not so slow as thought. We are planting largely and selling as many Pin Oaks as Maples to those who know.

RED BUD—A small growing native tree, exquisite in its flowering before a leaf appears.

SCYCAMORE (Native)—No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease, and toughness against every adverse condition, it has no equal.

WESTERN CHERRY—Grand in bloom and a striking object on the lawn.

WHITE BIRCH—The most airy and graceful tree that grows, with merit not half appreciated.

WHITE BIRCH (Weeping)—Just as above and as erect, with branches drooping like a willow. Fine trees; \$1 each.

WILLOW (Weeping and others)—We have never offered such an assortment, and it is a common error that they only grow in swamps. Plant in dry ground, cut short, and rejoice in their grace and variety of form and foliage; grey, silver and red.

YELLOW POPLAR—A native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

FLOWERING SHRUBS Are the finishing touch of a lawn, beautiful in grass, tree and shrub. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectional background. They are the

blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bell, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Dog-wood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year: those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our planting and offer a grand stock.

ALTHEA—Separate colors, white and red; blooming from August to October. Grand shrubs.

BARBERRY (*Thunbergii*)—This is a grand shrub, low growing, with the prettiest foliage turning in the Fall to exquisite shades of red, purple and bronze. Loaded with its scarlet fruit, this, as all the Barberries, are unequalled for Autumn effect.

BARBERRY (Common)—This is most fruitful of all, and with its late load of dark berries is truly a thing of beauty.

BARBERRY (Purple)—Grown for its beautiful foliage, which is dark purple from early Spring till frost. These two are well suited for low hedges, being quite thorny and enduring well the shears.

BLUE BELL—A native shrub admired for its pretty racimes; quite early in the season.

CORNELIAN CHERRY—A grand shrub, literally covered with red clusters of fruit in the Fall.

CALYCANTHUS—This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

DEUTZIA (in variety)—No shrub of equal merit is so neglected. Very free blooming with florets like a Lilly of the Valley, only creamy white, with sepals through all the colors of red. Grand stock.

DOGWOOD (Red-twigg'd)—The young growth remains bright red all winter, and it is grown for effect at that bleak season.

GOLDEN BELL—A yellow flowered shrub that blooms with the Crocus and is equally pretty in its glossy dark foliage, clinging well into the winter.

HYDRANGEA (Hardy)—This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have great stock.

HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)—A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a Snowball. 25c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Shrub)—These bloom before the leaves expand and in fragrance and early beauty are unrivalled.

HYBISCUS (Chinese)—These really are Altheas, but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes turn to the ground every winter, but bloom in unrivalled splendor from August to October.

LILAC—White and purple. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular. A great stock.

MONK'S HOOD—A grand shrub literally covered with unique coral berries until early winter. Also known as Wahoo.

PURPLE FRINGE—Better known as smoke tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

PRIVET (California)—This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excell it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.

PYRUS JAPONICA—The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage it has no rival.

PURPLE PLUM—This, with purple barberry, is the only thing that will endure the glint of our sun and yet to the end retain its gorgeous foliage. Great stock; very desirable.

SNOWBALL (Common)—Too well known to need comment. We grow this grand shrub by the thousand.

SNOWBALL—Guelder Rose and various European kinds, are slight variations not materially different.

SNOWBERRY, CORRALBERRY—These grand native shrubs are literally laden with red or snow white berries from November to December.

SPIREA—Grand shrubs that bloom early and late through every shade of red and white. We have great stocks.

VAN HOUT—White and early, is a grand plant that ought to be on every lawn. Bride and Red Plume flower later, and sure everblooming if cut back.

SYRINGA—Mock orange; known by everyone for their pearly blossoms of exquisite fragrance and variety.

SERVICE BERRY—A native white flowering shrub or small tree, the supreme joy of bird and boy when berries are ripe.

TAMERASK (African and Asiatic)—When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage and their firmly spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.

WIEGELIA—Grand shrubs, varying from red to white and very free bloomers, especially if closely pruned.

WHITE FRINGE—Not excelled by any thing in wealth of graceful fronds. 12 to 15 inches, 25c.

EVERGREENS Are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, dry rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas there thorough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks; to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hairlike character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off. We have never had finer stocks of Norway, American and Hemlock spruce, or White Austrian and Scotch pines. These are the best for general use, and are all in best size—2½ to 3½ feet.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A pretty compact tree with flat foliage, much used for hedges.

ARBORVITAE (Siberian)—Very deep green and a grand plant on the lawn. 50c each, \$4 00 for ten.

BOX TREE—An exceedingly graceful small tree or large shrub, not half appreciated.

CYPRESS (Evergreen)—A soft, filmy, graceful tree, not known or appreciated. Plant in sheltered place.

HOLLY—Well-known for its bright red winter berries. \$1.00 each in two foot size.

HEMLOCK—This native tree in grace of form, in beauty of foliage, and persistency of color in any winter or exposure is unsurpassed.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form, With age it droops gracefully. Can furnish in car lots.

MAHONIA—A broad leaf shrub that bears exquisite flowers, followed by clusters of yellow berries.

JUNIPER (Irish)—A small compact evergreen much used for formal effect.

PINE (White)—The grandest of all the pines, robust, very rapid, making a noble tree. Great stock.

PINE (Austrian)—Deepest green, very broad and sturdy. A striking object on the lawn.

PINE (Scotch)—Light silvery green, very rapid and grows well in any soil.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cedar)—A grand compact globe, and a thing of beauty so little known. 50c each.

ROSES Require deep rich soil and open sun and none thrive in the shade. The climbers are hardy, and the everbloomers ordinary so, but these should have a mass of leaves or litter over their roots in winter. If kept in thrifty growth they will bloom grandly, especially in the fall. We have never grown so many roses, and they are all on their own roots and at this writing are blooming grandly.

CLIMBERS.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A rampant grower and profuse bloomer known to every one.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A new rose, as vigorous as above; pink; as full in flower and much better in foliage that never blights or rusts.

EMPEROR OF CHINA—A standard old red kind known to everyone. These are extra heavy this year.

EVERBLOOMERS.

ALFRED COLCOMB—Cherry red; a fine bloomer and good grower.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—One of the best whites; good grower and very free bloomer.

CLOTILDA SOUPET—White; a fine rose, but not of vigorous growth.

CAP. CHRISTY—An old pole-climbing red rose known to everyone. Fine in bud.

COCHET—White } These two roses are neither red, white nor yellow, but
COCHET—Pink } exquisite shades between, dependant on the stage of development. They are grand in bud.

GREETING OF TEPLITZ—The scarlet of a queen, and no rose could be better in vigor or free flower.

GENERAL JACQUIMINOT—Not a very free bloomer, but so rich in red that he holds a place all his own.

HELEN GOULD—A born aristocrat, shading from pink into white,

HERMOSA—An old favorite, free bloomer, good grower in delicate red.

KILLARNEY—Few roses are so rich in the red of the opening bud.

LAFRANCE—We are sorry to say that this favorite has never grown well with us.

MAGNA CHARTA—A grand rose that like Jack and Neyron are not free bloomers, but great when they do burst forth.

MISS KRUGER—Was undecided whether to be arrayed in red or yellow, but is bewitching in either.

MRS. CANT—This rosy pink kind in free growth and profuse bloom is our favorite against the field.

MADAM DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen)—This new white is the most robust grower of all, not fragrant nor a free bloomer, but large as a June rose even when frost falls.

PAUL NEYRON—The grandest in size of all roses, and while not a free bloomer is worthy of place anywhere.

STAR OF LYONS—A struggle between cream and yellow and exquisite in bud. Free bloomer.

SPRUNT ISABELLE—Pale yellow and either in bud or full bloom exquisite.

PEONIES Are the matchless glory of the flower world; fragrant as a rose and fuller in beauty of bud or blossom. A clump will live for all time if given care, and this is: the richest soil, deeply dug, and open sun. The roots have been so expensive that few have been planted, and the blooms are always in active demand; and a single crop will often bring many times the cost of the original plant. We have a superb stock in just five kinds; all the best.

DUKE OF CAVES—Deep rose.

DELACHIE—Crimson.

FAUST—Pink.

FRAGRANS—Pale rose.

FESTIVA—White.

Five for \$1.00; 25 cents each.

PHLOX As now improved are a vast advance on them as first offered. Their gorgeous beauty, their long and late blooming, their hardihood and easy culture make them very popular. We offer just five kinds; all the most desirable.

COQUELICO—Scarlet.

LASSBURG—White.

LOTHAIR SALMON—With crimson eye.

WALLACE—White, with violet centre.

LANDSEER—Crimson.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, for life is short; but these are the best. Five for 75c; one for 20c.

**SECOND CROP
POTATOES**

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York if he could get second crop. We have Bovee, Irish Cobbler and Thorburn. The crop now looks fine. We have about twenty acres. We raise them to sell and have generally sold before they are dug. We want current prices, and please order early at such, if you need any.

Let us in short compass answer a thousand letters.

HEDGES Do not attempt any hedge except over a line of good soil with no trees near by. We do not grow Osage or Honey Locust for we do not believe in farm hedges. Pyrus Japonica and all the Barberries are thorny and will exclude children and intruders and are handsome in flower or fruit. Privet, of which we have a great stock, makes an elegant formal hedge and is nearly an evergreen and grows rapidly. Arborvitae is the best low growing evergreen hedge. Hemlock and Norway Spruce make the best tall screens, and can be cut back to any height. For low screens to hide fences, Lilac, Syringa, Snowball, Tamarisk, Deutzia or any dense growing shrub will answer. We have large stocks of all these plants. Do not plant in double row nor too thickly. It is better to wait a year more for plants to fill up the space between than to set so closely that they never will thrive. Prices on large lots.

